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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 45958906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANVI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date
24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has more than 705 Scheduled Tribes which have immensely contributed to the cultural richness of the land.

Tribal art provides insights into cultural perspectives

① The strive for cultural preservation
eg Raghunath Murmu's Ol-Chiki script

② Celebrations & cohesiveness during festivals eg Bathukamma festival (Telangana)

③ Art forms using natural products eg Warli art (Warli Tribe)

④ Diversity of rituals & habits.
eg Gondi culture, Bhil culture

⑤ ~~Ex~~ Isolation from mainland
eg Sentinelese tribe (Andaman & Nicobar).

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribal art demonstrates the Tribal values

1. Unity & egalitarian community
   eg women participate in dances, festivals.
2. Tribal god held supreme.
   eg ~~It~~
3. satisfaction & contentment
   eg minimalistic societies.
4. Naturalisation - harmony with nature eg sacred groves

India's approach towards Tribal cultural preservation

1. Inner Line Permit - eg North East - Arunachal, Nagaland.
2. Schedule - 5 & 6
3. Schedule 8 - scheduled language.

The Tribal art is reflective of the rich cultural heritage of India.

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi & Jawaharlal Nehru contributed immensely towards freedom struggle but had different approaches -

Mahatma Gandhi	Pt. Nehru
① Ramrajya & Village republics (mentioned in Hind Swaraj)	① Supported "Mass Democracy"
② Against Tech. & machinery that led to labour displacement	② Supported Technological advancement (eg IIT Kharagpur set up.
③ Compared machinery to "snake hole" & promoted cottage industries	③ Supported capital intensive manufacturing [Mahalanobis model]

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(4) Struggle - Irregular Struggle due to weaknesses in continuous mass movement.	(4) Struggle - Victory as the means to attain freedom
(5) Supported khadi & charkha ("Second ~~wheel~~ lung")	(5) He was not too enthusiastic about khadi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, Both had certain similarities

(1) Opposed violent movements against British.

(2) Against fascist & communist regimes

(3) Recognised the utility of role of education & constructive activities in reforming society.

(4) Incorporation of sub-altern sections (dalits, women, minorities) in freedom struggle.

Gandhiji & Nehru, despite stark contrast worked hand in hand in spearheading the National Struggle for freedom.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The urbanisation rate in India is currently 35% & is expected to increase to 45% by 2035. However, there are concerns over sustainable expansion.

Encroachment of water bodies in urban areas

① Encroach flood plains - concretisation ⟹ triggered urban floods eg chennai floods (CAG called it "man-made")

② Destruction of wetlands as buffer zones (ecotones) eg Kanwar lake (Bihar)
↳ Impact Biodiversity.

③ Urban Heat Island Effect due to less cooling effect of transpiration.

④ Water shortage & scarcity due to less seepage eg In chennai (water fights)

⑤ Trigger Landslides due to

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habitation on river terraces [eg] wayand landslide in Chooramal

⑥ Reduced bioshields → sediment filtration → coral bleaching

→ higher temperature (heat domes)

→ disaster shock.

Way forward

① Blue - Green Infrastructure ([eg] Hong Kong)

② Revive traditional tanks
[eg] Mission Kakatiya (Telangana)

③ Urban Biophilism & land use planning

④ civil society as leaders
[eg] Mangrove cooperative Societies (Gujarat)

Steps Taken
- → National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic ecosystem
- → SAIME (Sustainable Aquaculture)
- → MISHTI, AMRIT DHAROHAR.

The "whole of society" approach is needed to revive rural spirit of urban planning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has diverse terrains & geographies that has influenced the transportation systems.

Diverse geographical features
- hilly terrain (Himalayan states)
- Plain (Gangetic area)
- North-East (Chicken neck corridor)

Influence of geography on transport systems

Development

1. Hilly terrain – difficult to build roads.
2. North East areas – heavy rainfall
   ↳ frequent maintenance of roads required.
3. "Resource curse" in Midland (red corridor) → Naxalism has led to development deficit.
4. Western Ghats → steep slope

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ coastal plains → shipping facilities can disrupt fishing ~~ang~~ grounds
eg> fishermen protests against Adani ports

⑥ Interstate cooperation required for Inland waterways (eg> Sutluj - Yamuna canal)

Operation

① ~~As~~ Frequent landslides disrupt road infrastructure eg> Chorabari (Uttrakhand)

② Heavy cloudbursts & damage to dams eg> ~~ke~~ Changthang dam damage

③ Other issues → Lack of funds for maintenance
→ poor planning

Way forward

- Land use planning
- Cooperative Federalism
- Hazard zonation Mapping
- Harness Technology eg> LiDAR

The EIA & SIA must be done before transportation development to make it sustainable & long lasting.

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The oceanic relief is diverse in the form of trenches, guyots, sea ~~mouth~~ mounts, ridges, etc. Oceanic trenches are a result of plate tectonics.

FORMATION OF OCEAN TRENCHES

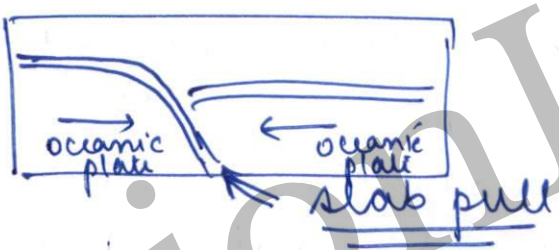

Plate tectonic move above Asthenosphere due to convection currents

↓

~~when~~ oceanic plate collides with another oceanic plate or continental plate, (convergent plate boundary)

↓

The denser oceanic plate subducts below the lighter plate

↓

trenches form.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Characteristics of oceanic Trenches

1. Hydrothermal vents due to steep depth
2. Prone to earthquakes due to tectonic movements
3. Igneous & metamorphic rocks are abundant [eg] Pumice in Mariana Trench
4. Unique Biodiversity [eg] Yeti crab
5. Accretionary wedges may form that accumulate sediments & may lead to formation of fold mountains [eg] Andes & Peruvian Trench
6. Volcanism is prevalent [eg] in Sunda Trench

The oceanic trenches are unique landforms & their study has contributed to understanding of formation of geographical features.

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The climatic change has altered the rainfall pattern in India, triggering the socio-economic impacts.

Reasons for rising extreme rainfall events

① Urban Heat Island effect → increased temperature & precipitation

② Cyclonic rainfalls enhanced due to more intense cyclones.
eg Biparjoy (North-West)

③ ~~Al~~ Westerly distrubances interacting with monsoonal rainfall.
eg During 2013 ~~cloudb~~ cloudburst in Uttrakhand.

④ Higher temperatures have increased updraft & more intense orographic rainfall.
eg seen along Western Ghats.

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(5) Meteorological phenomenon like ~~Socio~~ La Nina — recently India witnessed triple dip La-Nina

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Socio - Economic Impact

(1) Disasters like → cloudbursts, GLOFs, Flash floods
⇓
destruction of life & property.

(2) Adverse impact on Agricultural crop production

(3) Water borne diseases like Malaria, cholera due to increase in floods.

(4) Damage to dams | eg > Tapovan Vishnugad dam (Uttrakhand).

Way forward

→ Flood proofing

→ Technological power for prediction
| eg > Doppler radar

The whole of govt approach is needed to prevent adverse impacts of extreme rainfalls.

VisionIAS

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

65% of total population in India is less than 35 years of age. But femal labour force participation is <35%
(male - 75%)

India cannot afford low participation of women

① Demographic dividend potential must be harnessed.

② Financial inclusion & empowerment of women → social spillover

eg 90% women spend income on household.

③ social upliftment of society

attack patriarchal bias

women as leaders.

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(4) women entrepreneurship policies
eg Falguni Nayyar's Nykaa.

(5) Fulfil SDGs 5.5 → India's may globally.

(6) Reduce crime against women

Steps required to increase women participation

(1) gender Budgeting & womanifestos.

(2) Skill, Reskill & Upskill women

(3) Credit availability eg 79% of women entrepreneurs are self financed

(4) gender sensitive policies
eg maternity & menstrual leaves

(5) Nudge policies — eg graffiti walls in Punjab to showcase successful women

WHY less participation?

(1) Dual burden
(2) Maternity Wall
(3) gender biased hiring
(4) role steriotyping

~~The~~ To reap the demographic dividend, women must be released from the trap of sticky floor & glass ceiling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are more than 1200 castes in India & the caste system is unique to India

Caste - characteristics

- endogamy
- hierarchy
- purity - pollution

There has been progressive secularisation of caste

1. class based urban spaces
   eg urban claps (g/g economy)
2. Affirmative actions & its impact on social mobility of lower castes
3. cosmopolitan culture of urban cities acting as job magnets eg Gurgaon, Bangalore.

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(4) Intercaste marriage have increased (5.3% - Census 2011)

(5) Dalit capitalism eg DICCI

However the caste biases still remain

(1) Politicisation of caste. eg caste based political parties - BSP.

(2) endogamy still preferred

(3) Dominance of few upper castes in some areas

eg Ahirs, Yadavs. (Bihar)

(4) Manual scavenging
↳ 95% are SCs.

India must adopt secular policies to promote development of lower castes to create a MOSAIC identity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Poverty has reduced from 55% (2005-06) to 16.4% (2019-21) [MPI Index] but still, 10% of upper class hold 75% of total wealth.

Reasons for rise in inequality

1. Informalisation of economy, especially post 1990s liberalisation.
2. Digital divide → 40% digital penetration in rural areas.
3. Climate change.

poor → less access to fuel → fuel wood → climate change → "climate apartheid" → poor

4. Poor agricultural reform
   ↳ 22% of farmers are BPL.
5. Disasters → impacted vulnerable sections more.

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(6) caste based discrimination
↳ 95% of manual scavengers are SC.

(7) Patriarchal bias → low female labourforce participation (35%)

way forward

(1) Labour intensive sector focus
↳ Eg Textile

(2) Agricultural reform → diversification of crops
↙ land reforms
Eg SVAMITVA.

(3) Technology as a weapon against poverty Eg DBT, Jam Trinity

(4) social security schemes
↙ Quasi-Basic Income
↘ Insurance penetration

Political Swaraj must transform into economic swaraj for all — "sarvodaya through Antyodaya"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buddhism emerged in 6th c. BC as a heterodox school (SHRAMANA) to counter Brahmanical domination

Factors that led to growth of Buddhism
- ① Ritualistic Brahmanical society
- ② Social evils - untouchability (Nishads)
- ③ Domination & exploitation of peasants

In this backdrop, Buddhist school emphasised on
- equal society
- inclusive path to salvation
- no priesthood
- Condemned Varna System.

However, the competitive & hostile dynamics emerged between Brahmanism & Buddhism over

(A) Funding

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Funds received by Brahmanical society from southern rulers
eg Devadana (Pallavas)

② Buddhist funds were less due to lesser footholds in India

③ Brahmins (priests) charged fees for performing rituals as against Buddhists.

(B) Followers

① Brahmanism was spread in North as well as South (Cholas, Mauryans) while, Buddhism was mainly confined to North & East.

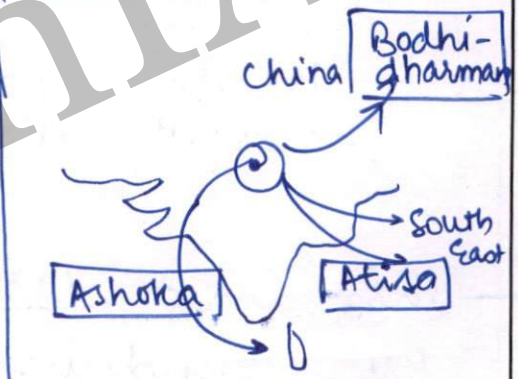

Fig Expansion of Buddhism

② Buddhism mainly spread to ~~North Eas~~ East Asia from India while, Brahmanism spread

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to far East too (eg During Chola period)

(c) Ideological Mark

(1) Brahmanical reforms reduced evils eg reduction in domination of priests — "Self respect marriage" (Periyar)

(2) Buddhism got divided into
Mahayana → Hinayana
~~Digambars (sky-clad)~~ ~~Svetambars (white-clad)~~

(3) Decline of Pala Empire → reduced ideological spread

(4) Rise of Vaishnavism & Shaivism in South revived the Brahmanism.

This led to decline of Buddhism
But Buddhism is still practiced in diverse parts of the world (Myanmar, Thailand, India, etc..)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The European Travellers Travelled to India, attracted by the economic & cultural richness of the land.

European Travellers accounts helped in understanding of medieval period's

Empires

① Megasthenes' Indica notes Mauryan empire's vastness (Chandragupta Maurya)
- centralised structure
- slavery flourished
- Practice of sati & Untouchability

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Nicolo Conti's account of ~~Pan~~ Vijaynagar empire talks about

(a) Women empowerment — employed women

(3) |

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Battle of Plassey was fought between British (led by Robert Clive) & Mughal dynasty that changed the Indian & world history.

Battle of Plassey impact on Indian history

① Increased the power of British control in India.

② Britishers got the Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

③ The policy of "Rallying Them" & exploiting the internal rivalry of rulers expanded.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) British Dastaks began to be exploited by East India Company officials
↳ led to drain of wealth in the form of exactions.

(5) Led to decline in other European powers in India.
Eg. French were ousted.

(6) Bengal Trade dominance came under British EIC control
↳ laid path for further expansion of British in India.

(7) Mughal power decline & ~~the~~ its All India character came to be attacked.

(8) Britishers slowly began to exploit India through policies like 'Subsidiary Alliance', Ring of Fence
↳ Eventually led to British becoming Territorial power.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Battle of Plassey changed World History

① British became dominant power & French power declines.

② Increased International struggle for domination of over colonies
eg> Carnatic wars linked to European wars between Britain & France.

③ Industrial Revolution in Britain ~~was~~ benefited due to colonisation
↳ India made exporter of raw material

- Scientific revolution
- Period of British supremacy
- British Naval power.

Thus, Britain became the global power.

Battle of Plassey is thus the testament to the fact that Indian history affected the world history to great extent.

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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Partition of India in 1947 after Attlee's statement & Mountbatten Plan led to the creation of West ~~Bengal~~ Pakistan & East Pakistan.

The partition led to

- increase in refugees → law & order implications
- crisis of providing shelter to refugees
- communal violence & conflicts between natives & refugees.

The rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal was more difficult as compared to Punjab

(1) ~~so~~ The refugees ~~of fr~~ in Punjab could be resettled in houses vacated by erstwhile Muslim ~~Ba~~ Indians ~~which~~ who ~~latter~~ went to Pakistan.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② cultural affinity

The culture of West Pakistan & India was similar.
↳ Punjabis spoke similar language.

But this was not true for East Pakistan.

③ Border issues

The ~~is~~ riverine border of Indian coastline with East Pakistan created law & order issues → rapid influx.

④ Tribal societies of East

The refugees of East Pakistan led to Ethnic conflicts & tribal agitation due to → threat to demography.
↳ in Assam

⑤ The shelter in Punjab were provided by Nationalists in Amritsar, etc. But such initiatives were less in West Bengal.

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India's approach to rehabilitate refugees & balance interests

1. Gandhiji went to East Pakistan to prevent communal violence due to refugee issue.
2. Assam Accord was signed to provide recognition to refugees who settled before 1971.
3. Diplomatic engagement with Pakistan to resettle refugees on both sides.

The ramifications of partition continues to impact India even today, as seen in the form of increasing refugees due to instability in Pakistan & Bangladesh.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India in its Panchamrit Targets expect transition to Net zero by 2070. This would require transition from coal to green energy.

Fig: Current energy mix

India's transition to green energy can lead to

ECONOMIC COSTS

① Green energy is costly.
eg Manufacturing of solar panels.

② Technological issues – India imports solar wafers ~~from~~ for solar panels.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Loss to Thermal power plants

④ Spillovers to other sectors if there is abrupt shift
eg Iron & steel industry, mining industry.

SOCIAL COSTS

① Job loss for those involved in coal sector.

② Inequality may increase as green energy is skilled labour intensive, unlike coal sector.

However, there are Economic & Social benefits too.

Economic benefits

① Boost manufacturing sector (eg EV)

② Greening of economy.
↳ long term economic benefits

③ More trade eg EU planning CBAM

Social benefits

① Better health parameters

② Green jobs
(Hydrogen Mission expected to create 30 mn jobs by 2030)

③ Air quality improve

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The way forward lies in

1. Green skill enhancement
   eg Suryamitras, green skill development program.
2. Logistics improvement for boosting manufacturing eg solar parks, wind parks
3. Transform consumers to "Prosumers" of energy eg PM Suryodaya Yojana - produce solar energy
4. Farmers be promoted as "Urjadata" eg National Biofuel Mission, PM-KUSUM
5. Harness the potential of ~~Kanchan~~ "Kachre se Kanchan"
   eg Stubble be used to produce energy.
6. Green nudge of consumers
7. Green incentives to industries
   eg tax rebates

The green energy will help in resolving the energy trilemma

security, sustainability, surety.

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

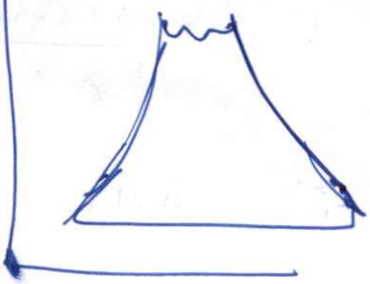
Volcanic landforms are a result of endogenic geomorphologic processes that help in balancing the heat budget.

volcanic calderas
- have witnessed intensive volcanic activities in past
- now dormant
- collapsed due to volcanic eruption

PROCESS OF FORMATION

Intense volcanic eruption of lava & pyroclastic material
↓
the part of volcano

Fig calderas



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collapses on itself
↓
It creates a hollow inlet in volcano.
↓
Volcano cools down & the material solifies after the volcano becomes dormant
↓
Volcanic caldera.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution of volcanic caldera to scenic beauty

1. Caldera lakes formed due to accumulation of water in the caldera.
2. solidified volcanic material is a scenic beauty.
3. Attracts tourism due to lakes & water sports

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Unique Biodiversity adds to its beauty.

(5) It ~~person~~ reflects the natural landscape formation

(6) Contributes to research & understanding of volcanic landform

However, there is a emerging threat to volcanic caldras

- climate change → outflow & water regime change in lakes.
- Increase in tourism → may impact biodiversity & ecosystem integrity

The countries like Indonesia, Iceland, Italy have harnessed the potential of volcanic tourism.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

90% of the Indian landmass in prone to heat waves (CSE) ~~as seen in~~ This has led to hydra headed challenges for food security.

IMD criteria for heat waves

max Temperature	departure from normal
≥ 40°C	5-6°C
< 40°C	4-5°C

This criteria must be followed for 2 consecutive days in atleast 2 stations.

Reason behind increased intensity & frequency of heat waves.

① Rising Global temperatures — rising by 1.1°C compared to pre-industrial level, already (IPCC)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② concretisation has increased solar radiation trapping
↳ "urban heat domes"

③ Encroachment of floodplains has reduced cooling effect of transpiration.

④ Marine Heat Waves due to climate change.
↓
sea level rise — melting of snow from below

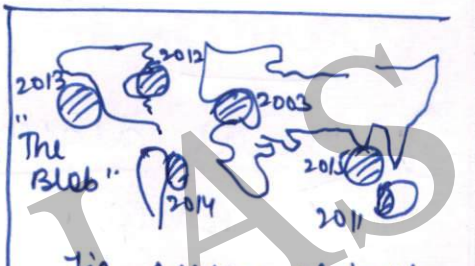

Fig MHW globally

⑤ Deforestation due to expanding urbanisation

⑥ Vehicular pollution & Industrial activities have increased solar trapping

⑦ Melting of Glaciers → reduced albedo → more solar radiation → melting of Glaciers

Impact of Heat Waves on Food Security

① Increase incidence of flash droughts.

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② Reduces agricultural productivity & yield by 10-5% due to 1°C rise in temperature.

③ Shift in agricultural patterns
eg Wheat fields in Kansas shifting northwards.

④ Shortage of water for irrigation. (Indian agriculture – 55% rainfed)

⑤ Increase pest attacks & locust attacks on agricultural fields

⑥ Plant disease incidence increases
eg Blight disease, Yellow rust

Way forward lies in

① Climate smart agriculture eg millets sequester carbon.

② Climate resilient crops eg Arka Rakshak variety of Tomato (GM crop)

③ Insurance cover to farmers
eg PMKBY.

④ Sustainable food habits eg lab grown meat (cultivated meat)

⑤ Cooling Action Plan

The food security in the face of rising heat waves requires green lifestyle based of MISSION LIFE.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 25-28 of Indian constitution explicitly focuses on the principle of Secularism to create a multi-religious & multi-cultural society

Indian secularism has challenged inter-religious domination

① No state religion - all religions are free to practise
↳ not a theocratic state.

② Minority rights to prevent majority domination
- Article 29 - right to preserve own culture
- Article 30 - can establish minority education institutions.

③ Exceptions to certain religious groups for practices that amount to essential practices [eg] Sikhs allowed

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to wear turban even in army.

(4) No restriction on ~~wearin~~ public display of religious symbols.
[eg] Hijab Ban controversy - Hijab is not banned (unlike in France).

(5) Welfare schemes for religious minorities

USTAAD scheme (preservation of cultural identity)

Nai Udaan, Nai Manzil (socio-economic upliftmen)

Jio Parsi

Thus Indian secularism adopts "principled distance" approach

Indian Secularism challenges intra-religious domination

(1) upliftment of weaker sections & banning unhealthy practices
[eg] Ban on untouchability

(2) Legal measures to reform religious practices [eg] Ban Triple Talaq (women empowerment)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Promotion of 'equality' & 'inclusivity' in practicing religion.
eg Sabarimala case - women allowed to enter temples.

However, there are risks to Indian secularism

- communal riots
  eg Muzaffarpur riots
- mob lynching & cow vigilantism
  eg Palghar lynching
- Politicisation & exploitation of cleavages → mistrust → reduces social capital

The Indian approach of secularism must be complemented with

① equal opportunities Principle (SACHAR COMMITTEE)
② Progressive reforms & socio-economic upliftment of all religions.
③ Decentralised leadership.

The Indian concept of secularism is essentially based on "SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAV"

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The urban lanscapes in India have become economic engines of growth (60% to GDP) But there are diverse inequalities.

Indian cities have

INEQUALITY

① Urban poverty rate is as high as 9% (NITI Aayog)

② Proliferation of slums

③ 30% of urban Households have inadequate access to clean drinking water.

④ Educated unemployment – youth unemployment rate has increased to 17%.

⑤ 80% of total labourforce in urban areas is engaged in

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informal sector.

(6) ~~Inc~~ Inadequate housing facilities
eg 102 crore housing needed in cities (MOHUA)

SOCIAL EXCLUSION

(1) ghettoisation of urban spaces.
↳ gentrification & segregation based on religious identities.

(2) caste segregation transformed into "class".
↳ SC/ST have lower economic access to resources.

(3) Excluded from clean urban spaces eg highlighted during COVID refugee crisis, pollution

STEPS required to make urban areas egalitarian

(1) Skill development through re-skilling & recognition eg Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) under PMKVY.

(2) credit availability to informal workers eg PM-SVANIDHI scheme provided credit to >18 lakh people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(3) Housing development Eg. Dignity housing model (Hyderabad), Dharavi slum redevelopment.

(4) Smart cities & infrastructure Eg. Command & control centres for better coordination & planning.

(5) Urban Employment Guarantee scheme to reduce unemployment.

(6) caste neutral jobs through boosting gig economy. Eg. urban Claps.

(7) Greening of cities through Afforestation drives

Urban Infrastructure Development fund; ~~MGNREGA~~, National Afforestation Program, are steps in right direction to make urban spaces inclusive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 45958906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANVI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Leader of Opposition (LOO) is a Statutory position under 'Salary & Allowances Act, 1971'. It was 1st recognised in 1969.

LOO is central to India's Parliamentary System

① Democratic Balance – holds govt. accountable

② Acts as shadow PM on the Floor of the House.

③ Improves debates & discussions by effective use of Question Hour, Zero Hour.

④ Role in appointment of key positions – CVC, CIC

⑤ N. Srinivasan case – SC said that Leader of Opposition is absolutely necessary in panel for appointment of Lokpal.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with the position – ineffective expression of dissent

1. Partisan conflict – lack of effective opposition.
2. Lack of institutional support – legal research, secretariat (2nd ARC)
3. Lack of clarity in definition (MAVALANKAR RULE)
   ↳ There was leader of opposition in 16th & 17th LS
4. Disruption of smooth functioning of parliament if opposition misuses whips.

Way forward

↳ UK model of clear demarcation of roles & duties

As B.R. Ambedkar notes, Opposition is the life blood of Democracy, leader of opposition is an important position

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary is an important pillar of democracy. Thus effective & timely justice delivery is essential.

Role of Technology in judicial processes

Accessibility

① Live streaming of cases helps in understanding of detail

② Online Justice Delivery
→ cost effective
→ decentralised
→ Ease of getting justice.

③ Judicial clocks for transparency

Capability & Efficiency

① Facilitate Legal research through use of AI,

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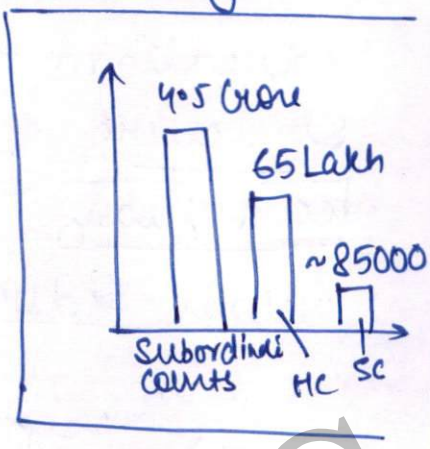
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Promote gender sensitivity eg Laapata ladies showed in SC.

③ Reduce Judicial pendency through
- sorting of cases using AI
- timely & faster execution.



④ Promote awareness among people
eg IEC initiative of SC.

⑤ e-filing of RTI in SC → more transparency

steps taken
- → SUPACE (facilitate legal research)
- → SUVAS (translation of documents ↳ break language barrier)
- → FASTER ↳ fast execution of orders
- → Justice clocks, e-courts.

In Anita kushwaha case, SC said that access to Justice is part of Right to Life (Article 21). Technological adoption can increase judicial effectiveness & access.

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Federalism is a part of Basic Structure of constitution.
KC Wheare called India's Federalism "Quasi Federal" system.

Asymmetry in India's Federalism
- Powerful centre (Residual powers with Central govt) (Art 246)
- Differential representation in RS (Tripura - 1, UP - 31)
- Special status to some state (Schedule 5, 6, Art. 371)
- UTs (under Centre)

Supreme court has balanced centralised authority & regional autonomy

① Power to states under Article 131 to take federal issues to SC
eg> West Bengal vs. COVID issue

② SR Bommai case, 1994 : SC

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mentioned the situations in which President's rule can be imposed.

③ Role in preventing misuse of power of governor (agent of President)
↳ eg Nabam Rebia case: SC said governor must act in aid & advice of council of Ministers.

④ In Secretary to Governor of Punjab case, 2023 SC prevented indefinite holding of State Bill by governor.

⑤ Prevent misuse of ordinance
eg DC Wadhwa case, prohibited repromulgation of ordinance.

However, certain issues remain
① Misuse of discretionary power of governor (under Art. 163)
② Conflict over GST, Finance Commission
↳ not directly under original Jurisdiction of SC.
③ Demand for Special Category status, schedule 6 (Ladakh)

SC has an important role to play in maintaining the Federal Balance of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for SC (NCSC) is a constitutional body set up under Art. 338 to protect interests of SC.

Effectiveness in safeguarding interests

① Awareness among SC about their rights & legal provisions.

② Address grievances of SC by hearing & resolving it.

③ Provided policy inputs to govt. for effective policy decisions
eg SMILE scheme, PM-DAKSH scheme.

④ Monitor the enforcement of actions & schemes.
↳ enabled mid-course corrections.

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⑤ engaged with NGOs to incorporate civil society in bringing social reforms.

However, NCSC has not been completely effective

① The social stigma still prevails
eg Rohit Vemula case

② Unable to eradicate manual scavenging – 95% are SC

③ Lack of adequate funds to take effective steps.

④ Advisory nature of NCSC has led to non-action on large no. of recommendations of NCSC.

⑤ Inadequate cooperation with other bodies like NHRC, Corporate sector to ~~com~~ increase human rights as well as skill set.

The NCSC need adequate reforms to increase its effectiveness in mainstreaming the sub-altern sections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India adopted a Parliamentary System of Democracy which aims at creating a responsible govt. Parliamentary Committees aid Legislature in upholding govt accountable.

Role of Parliamentary Committees in ensuring Accountability

① Provide ~~plat~~ inputs to legislatures for effective discussion on bills.

② Platform for greater cooperation between govt and Legislature.

③ ethics committee has enabled upholding parliamentary ethics of govt.

④ Financial Committees have acted as friends of Parliamentarians in ensuring financial prudence
↳ expert inputs.

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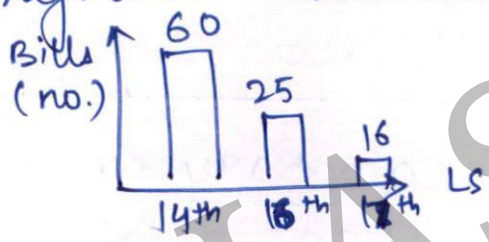
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSC) — Indepth study of Budget
↳ enable parliamentarians to ensure Budgetary control.

However, there are certain limitations

(1) Advisory role — govt has not taken action

(2) Fall in Bills referred to Parliamentary committees



(3) Post-mortem work done.

Way forward
- Training of members of committees
- mandatorily refer important bills to committees
- US model — Pigeon Holing — Bill dies if committee rejects

The Parliamentary committees have an important role in upholding the spirit of "separation of Power" & make govt. public spirited

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen's charter is a statement of public authority w.r.t. values, mission, services it provides & quality of services.

Citizen's charter acts as a tool of effective governance

1. Transparency in performance standards
2. empowers people by upholding govt. accountable.
3. Citizen's aware about their duties
4. expose the corrupt activities & keep public officials proactive.

However, there are issues with current system

1. One size fits All approach
2. lack of public participation in formulation of charter
3. Lack of awareness among citizens

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(4) Ineffective standards to match the performance

(5) Language issue - mostly in English / Hindi

Ways to make citizen charter a powerful tool

(1) Poly vocal charters.

(2) Tailormade charter based on local needs

(3) Timely updation of data

(4) Measurable standards of performance

(5) Training of citizens as well as officials to strengthen SOCIAL CONTRACT.

(6) Citizens must be allowed to participate in the charter-making process.

UK case study - CHARTER MARK System

Citizen's charter (a part of SEVOTTAM Model) is not an end in itself but a means to ensure that citizens are at heart of public delivery process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are the democratic autonomous bodies that derive strength from Gandhian volunteurism

Corporate donors aid NGOs in holistic development

① Provide funds for marketing activities & awareness campaigns
eg PETA - animal rights.

② capacity Building activities like SEWA

③ Better access to technological resources eg for research related activities of CSE.

④ Support NGOs in PILs. -
eg ADR against ~~electronic~~ electoral bonds.

⑤ coordinate in protecting the

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cultural diversity

eg Tribal cultural Centres promoted by NGOs through TATA's CSR.

However, there are certain concerns with corporate aids

- Tied funds
- may be misused for propaganda eg Greenpeace
- may compromise autonomy of NGOs.
- to promote own products for economic benefits

Thus, following steps must be taken

1. 3rd party audits of NGOs
2. Social Stock Exchange for greater access to funds.

NGOs play an important role in empowering society as an extended arm of govt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's aggressive foreign policy stance has geopolitical & geoeconomic implications.

China has aquired ports through following means

Debt Trap Diplomacy
eg Hambantota port.

Conditional loans
eg Loan waiver for port - Djibouti

This has following implications for

TRADE ROUTES

1. "Malacca Dilemma" due Chinese presence in neighbourhood.
2. possibility of misuse of ~~choking~~ choke pts (eg. Djibouti port)
3. Risk of disruption of supply chains eg Increasing ties of China with Iran "Axis of Resistance"
4. "String of Pearls" → risk to India.

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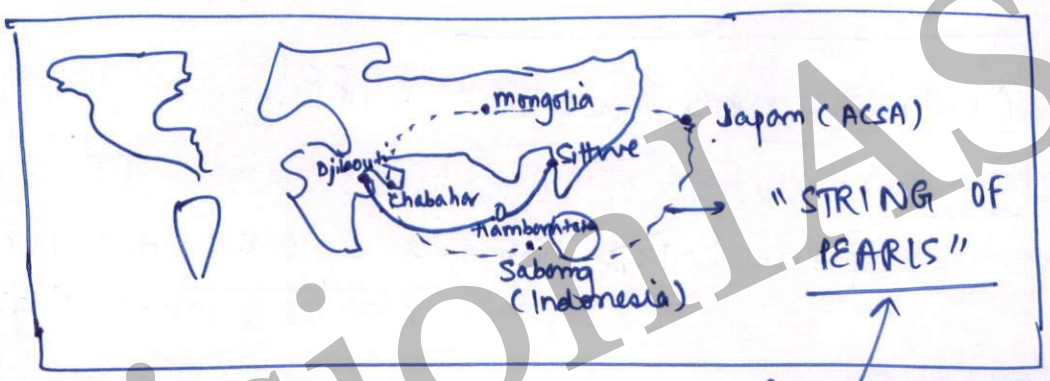
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ECONOMIC RELATION

① Impact Trade with Border nations
Eg Kaladan Project with Myanmar due to Chinese presence in Sittwe port.

② Economic tensions with Pakistan due to Gwadar port → possibility of use to export terror.

India's strategy to counter China



India counter

① Logistics Exchange Agreement (Eg ACSA - Japan)

② Connectivity projects like Chabahar with Iran to counter Gwadar

World → PGII (G20)
→ Blue Dot Network
→ QUAD

India, unlike China, has always acted in the spirit of "VASUDEVA KUTUMBAKAM"

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO is ~~an~~ a specialised agency of UN that works to promote Intellectual property Rights (IPR).

Functions of WIPO

1. Awareness about IPR.
2. Ranking of nations on IPR regime ↳ India - 44% resident filing in WIPO Report
3. Monitors treaties & Agreements
   1. ~~Bern~~ Berne - copyrights
   2. Locarno - Designs & figuratives
4. Platform for negotiation on IPR between nations.
5. Promote interests of Traditional knowledge holders.
   ↳ "Benefit Sharing Principle"

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of recent of WTO on India

1. Protect the interest of Traditional & indigenous tribes.
2. Synergies with India's TKDL
3. Ensure traditional knowledge holders benefit through royalty
4. Greater Transparency in IPR regime.
5. Prevent Biopiracy by MNCs.

Thus, WIPO ~~play~~ has a role to play in balancing the commercial as well as cultural rights.

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is an apex body established on the recommendation of Santhanam Committee (~~in~~ 1964).

CBI plays an important role in combating corruption

① Facilitates Lokpal in investigation of corruption charges against public officials

② Investigates crimes related to organised crime - Money laundering, trafficking
↳ exposes nexus eg INX Media case

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Looks into the matters assigned by SC/HC
eg recent rape-murder of Doctor in West Bengal → exposed corruption in RG Kar hospital.

(4) cooperates with CVC in corruption related activities.

(5) Takes cognisance of crimes related to fake currency too.

CBI's role / functioning criticised

(1) Appointment done by central govt. → lack of autonomy.

(2) 2019 amendment empowered central govt. to change the salary (earlier, linked to that of CEC)

(3) Conflict with states over CBI investigation in crime matters — state politics Vs central politics

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) corruption nexus & political arm twisting of CBI officials
↳ prevent autonomous investigation

(5) Threat to life of CBI officers
Eg. During investigation in West Bengal.
↳ claims that they are politically driven.

(6) Withdrawal of "General Consent" to CBI by states like Kerala, Maharashtra
↳ Impacted federal spirit.

Way forward
- Transparency in investigation
- States must mandatorily give "General consent"
  - ↳ autonomy & security of tenure

CBI requires reforms as it is a part of Criminal Justice system which is Bedrock of democracy.

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governor is appointed as the constitutional head of the state under Article 153.

Governor – 3tier role

- head of state
- link between Centre & State
- Agent of President (Art. 239, Art. 356)

Constitutional role of Governor often overslipped

① Misuse of discretionary powers under Art. 163.
eg> RJ Governor did not appoint LA of RJ under Art. 174.

② Abuse of Ordinance making power (Art. ~~123~~ 213)
eg> In Kerala, 140 out of 144 ordinances were repromulgated in 2021.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Inappropriately reserving Bills for President's consideration (Art 200)
eg Kerala's Lokayukta (Amendment) Act

④ Favoured specific parties to form govt. eg Sun in case of MH state elections.

⑤ Overstepped & gone beyond assigned powers eg Enacted ordinance to merge 2 municipalities in Goa.

⑥ Conflict with CM & acting without consultation eg Delhi CM & LG.

⑦ Misuse of power of President's rule (Art 356)

⑧ Inability to act effectively when needed
→ eg unable to prevent violence among ethnic tribes in Scheduled & Tribal areas

However, SC has played an important role in preventing politicisation of post of Governor.

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① ordinance power → RC Cooper case – Judicial Review
↓
Krishna Kumar case : must place it in House in any circumstance.

② Harish Rawat Case : Governor must act in aid & Advice of CoM.

③ SR Bommai case : restriction on use of President's Rule power.

Further steps required

① Placing time limit for which bill can be reserved.

② Committee Based appointment of governor.

③ Punchi Comm : Security of Tenure to governor.

Governor must act as a statesman & not politician based on the doctrine of Harmonious construction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and US are the biggest democracies in the world. But USA follows Presidential System, while India follows Parliamentary System.

India	USA
① Elections to the Parliamentary bodies (LS, LA) → govt. is elected based on majority party - while that of President are indirect	① elections of President are held separately from Parliament (~~Senate~~) (congress)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② People vote for a single candidate out of the nominated ones.	② people vote for numerous positions at the same time - President, auditor, etc.
③ Multiple party system - regional parties play dominant role	③ 2 major parties Democrats & Republics.
④ Central Electoral Body (Election Commission - Art 324) is responsible for monitoring & conducting elections	④ States ~~cor~~ are responsible to conduct elections in respective states - no federal body
⑤ Voting held on different days ~~sin~~ at	⑤ Voting is held on a single day

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

different locations all over US.

(6) Voting prior to the designated date is not allowed.

(6) Voting before the given date is allowed in some circumstances.

(7) People's votes decide the council of ministers majority.

(7) The council to assist President is selected, not elected. (SPOILS SYSTEM)

Thus, despite stark differences in the election process, US & India are testament to the successful democracies based on free & fair elections.

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGT was set up under NGT Act, 2010 to ensure environmental justice in India.

NGT has played an important role

1. Timely action on environmental issues prevailing
   eg → warned Haryana govt. regarding illegal sand mining in Aravallis.

2. Flexible procedure of justice
   → non-adversarial.

3. Protect human rights
   eg → Action against rathole mining in Meghalaya.

4. Promoted the rights of animals → safeguard biodiversity.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) eg Suo motu cognisance of death of numerous flamingos along West Coast.

(5) Reduced judicial pendency
↳ Timely justice for environment protection.

(6) Proactive steps during emergency situations eg Banned green crackers in Delhi during Diwali.

However, NGT has not been completely effective in its endeavours.

(1) Lack of regional benches for justice delivery.

(2) Inadequacy in implementation of judgements
eg crackers still fired, despite ban.

(3) Vacancies & lack of trained personnel for effective

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justice delivery.

(4) Infrastructural gaps for undertaking ground research.

(5) Lack of awareness among people about judgements.

(6) Limited scope
- Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- Forest Rights Act, 2005

Not covered.

way forward

(1) Training of cadre & judges

(2) Better infrastructure for execution

(3) Widen scope to include other related acts.

NGT has an important role in ensuring sustainable development. Thus its powers must be enhanced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PRIs were established under Part IX of the constitution to harness the potential of Lokshakti & Gramshakti.

PRI - importance
- → Principle of Subsidiarity
- → Participatory governance (UDHR)
- → women empowerment (33% - reservation)
- → Transparency & Accountability

But, PRIs have become platforms for competitive politics

① Roles & Functions assigned by state → thus control of state politics.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) To increase dominance of regional parties in the state.

(3) Tied nature of funds - funds allocated based on state govt's development plans.

(4) Delays in holding elections to prevent decentralisation of power.

PRIs have not emerged as agency of planning & service delivery

(1) Unimpowered Gram Sabhas - lack of awareness.

(2) "Panchpati" - women have acted as rubber stamp.

(3) Lack of training of local govt. for effective planning & social audit.

(4) Parastatal bodies - SPVs set up for implimentation

VisionIAS

of schemes. — parallel structures

③ Lack of own funds — 95% of PRI funds are devolved.

Steps required to empower PRIs

① Adequate devolution of functions by state.

② PRIs be allowed to raise own funds eg similar to Munibonds.

③ Action Taken Reports on Social audit of schemes.

④ Regularly upholding elections.

⑤ Infrastructural boost for effective governance.

⑥ Macro planning & Micro implementation eg Bhilwara model during COVID.

4Fs ← Funds, Functions, Functionaries must be assigned to PRI because as JL Nehru said "Local Self Govt is & must be the basis for any true democracy".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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e-governance is an important part of Digital India that aims to create a knowledge economy & digitally empowered society

Computerisation → Networking → online presence → online interactivity

Fig: Evolution of e-governance.

Interoperability in e-governance

① Govt process re-engineering for incorporating e-governance.

② Coordination among different

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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govt. departments.

(3) Transformation & not mere translation of data.

(4) Breaking the language barrier between states & ~~to~~ other levels of govt.

(5) Portability of data to facilitate integration.

steps taken by govt. to ensure interoperability & e-governance

(1) e-kranti under Digital India Mission.

(2) NEVA - electronic data of Legislatures.

(3) Language localisation through BHASHINI

(4) e-way Bills & GST ⟶ invoicing
↳ facilitate formalisation of economy.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) PEAIS, PRIA Soft - digitalising data of local governments.

(6) Adoption of policy of 'Cloud By Default'.
eg Meghraj

(7) Digital University set up for training & capacity building.

Issues remain
- Threat to Privacy & cyberattacks.
  eg Adhaar data sold on darkweb.
- Limited use of data value
- inadequately trained officials

Thus, to ensure effective e-governance, govt, along with interoperability must ensure "cyber resilience" to truly empower citizens.

VisionIAS

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SDG 5.6 explicitly mentions about reproductive rights of women to ensure gender equality.

Sexual & Reproductive health includes

- Right to safe sex.
- marriage age & consent based
- Reproductive rights
  - how many children
  - Right to abortion
- Domestic violence.

Rights based discourse has been bypassed in India by

SOCIETAL NORMS

① Patriarchal mindset - women

VisionIAS

unable to take decisions w.r.t reproduction. ("Meta Son Preference" syndrome.)

② child marriages still prevalent in India ⇒ eg Akha Teej (Rajasthan)

③ Institutional deliveries have increased to 90% (NFHS 5) but still not reached 100%.

④ Social stigma against LGBT community → sum as mental health issues
→ sexual exploitation.

⑤ High violence rate against women
↓ 93 rapes every day (NCRB)
↓ Shadow pandemic (during COVID)

LEGAL NORMS

① Ineffective infrastructure for Sex Selective corrective surgeries.

② Low conviction rate in case of crimes ⇒ eg only 27% in case of rapes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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③ Sexual harassment of women using social media - inadequately addressed legally. ▷ Bois locker room

④ Only 35% of firms are compliant with POSH Act (NCRB)

Steps required for rights based discourse

① Gender sensitive laws + gender Budgeting

② Nudge policies to change social mindset ▷ #Selfie with Daughters.

③ Political empowerment of women for gender perspective in policy making.

④ coordinating with NGOs ▷ Sociologists played important role in Ujjwala scheme & awareness about family planning.

The progress of the nation depends on the progress of ~~the~~ its women. Thus, women must be ~~made~~ physically, socially & economically empowered

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The immunisation drive in India has expanded rapidly. However, there still remains challenges to be addressed.

Effectiveness in ~~a~~ enhancing immunisation coverage.

① Mission Indradhanush 2.0 launched to increase immunisation of children & vulnerable.

② Anganwadi workers have been roped in last mile service providers for immunisation in remote areas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

(3) India has successfully eliminated diseases like Yews, Polio.

(4) PM-JAY (Tertiary care)

However challenges in immunization efforts

(1) Vaccine hesitancy - issue seen in case of COVID pandemic

(2) Tribal ~~class~~ reluctance & isolation
↳ eg new diseases spreading to Tribal lands (Sentinelese)

(3) Technological & Infrastructural gaps.

(4) Lack of awareness among people in remote areas.

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The way forward lies in whole of Govt & Society approach to make India SWASTHA BHARAT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India led the 18th G20 summit & emerged as the leader of global South through proactive measures.

India raised the voice of global South at G20

① African Union was included in G20
↳ incorporate African continent's interests

Fig : global South

② Voice of global South Summit (VOGS) was held before G20
↳ Its inputs were used to raise concerns of African continent.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) India's theme of "Vasudeva kutumbakam" itself promoted the idea of ~~Jam~~ inclusive world order.

(4) MAHARISHI scheme was launched that focuses on Millets
→ huge potential of Millets in Africa

(5) Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA) aims at incorporating Global South in green energy transition.

(6) Promoted "Jan Bhagidari" — Youth summit, women summit held as part of G20 summit
→ saw representations ~~of~~ from Africa too.

(7) Raised concerns regarding 3Cs of climate finance
→ Speed, Scale (<2% given till now), Scope (mainly given for mitigation)

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Other initiatives taken by India for Global South

1. DAKSHIN Centre was recently inaugurated
2. CDRI - for Disaster resilience
3. G77 - to raise concerns of Global South on world platform (WTO)
4. ISA — "One Sun, One World, One Grid"

Benefits of incorporating voice of Global South:

1. Include African perspectives in planning
2. Protect interests of small Island Nations
3. Security concerns w.r.t. Piracy in Red Sea.
4. Africa — "Continent of Hope"
   - Youthful demography
   - resource rich
   - 54 nations' group

The Great Scramble of Africa must be replaced with Prosperity of Africa.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India & UAE have stradgic partnership & its relations have grown remarkably over time in numerous domains.

Expansion of India - UAE relations

(1) Economic

① FTA signed with UAE - increased trade. (3rd largest trade partner)

② UAE & India received maximum remittances from UAE

③ Agricultural trade - e-Agriota (digital platform) to boost agricultural exports

④ Increase MSME inclusion in global value chains through Bharat MART set up in UAE.

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Cultural

1. Hindi is the official language of UAE.
2. BAPS temple – UAE's largest Hindu temple recently inaugurated.
3. Huge Indian diaspora in UAE
   ↳ India road exists there.

Strategic

1. Cooperation in international platforms – I2U2, G20, WTO
2. Overcome issue of Petrodollars through 'Rupee - Dirham Agreement'.
3. Branch of GIFT City to be established in UAE.
4. Cooperate in maintaining peace in West Asia.
   ⇒ UAE has signed Abraham Accords.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

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However, there are certain challenges

① Instability in West Asia amidst Hamas-Israel war.

② Israel, UAE, Saudi — 3 poles of power - difficult to balance.

③ Kafala & Nitagat system — exploitation of migrants.

Following, measures required

① Confidence Building measures in West Asia. eg> Trilateral cooperation projects

② Promote soft power through cultural exports — Bollywood (China), AYUSH, Yoga

The relations between India & UAE are based on 4S — Samvad, Sahyog, Shanti, Samriddhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 45958906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANVI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The food processing industry is expanding & contributes 8% to the GDP currently.

Causes of rapid growth
- packaged products
- Nutrient rich food (eg millet biscuits)
- Ready to eat
- protein snacks

Safety challenges due to rapid growth

1. Use of preservatives for increasing shelf life.
2. Adulteration of materials for greater profits.
3. Ready to eat products are not that healthy → reduced nutrition

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Additives in food for colour
Eg Rhodamine B case recently.

(5) Plastic packaging of food → micro plastics entering food web.

However, food Processing Industry has benefits too

(1) Diversification of cropping patterns

(2) Biofortification of crops

(3) high export potential
Eg PUSA Basmati rice.

Thus way forward lies in

(1) effective regulation of food Processing industries

(2) Food Testing labs to test for preservatives & additives.

The Govt. initiatives like 'Eat Right campaign' & SAMPADA MISSION are steps in right direction to promote food processing.

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PDS (Public Distribution System) is the largest Food Distribution System of India.

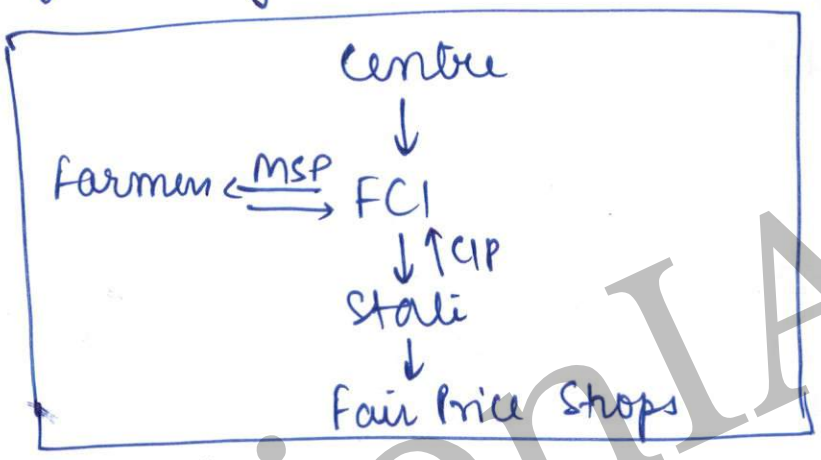

Fig working.

FPS is an evolving process - consistent transformation

① Digitising the FPS to prevent corruption
eg Operation Kanak exposed it.

② Technological advancements for authentication of beneficiaries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Crop mix must be improved.
↳ currently, rice-wheat system.

④ Storage facilities must be robust to prevent pest attack & wastage

⑤ Tracking of receipt & disbursal of crops for prevention of diversion
↳ using GPS Tracking

Steps Taken
- Adhaar enabled authentication
- end to end digitisation of transaction
- SMS based monitoring

PDS must be enhanced & FPS must be transformed to ensure food security based on Shanta Kumar Committee recommendation.

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India, despite comparative advantage (20 agro climatic zons) has not been able to increase farmer income & productivity much ≠.

Agri-tech startups can help farmers in

↑ FARM PRODUCTIVITY

① Resource efficiency techniques
eg Nanofibres for efficient use of fertilisers.

② Better variety of seeds
eg GM Mustard, GM rubber
↳ in North East.

③ Soil efficiency & planning eg LiDAR Technology, KISAN drone manufacturing

④ Increase yield eg Root stock tech for fruit production

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(5) Dryland farming Eg Deep Urea Placement Technology provided by startups.

↑ MARKET ACCESS

(1) New modes of marketing
Eg NAVDEX, MCX - facilitating farmers for in future trading.

(2) Digital apps for market access
Eg Zepto.

(3) Increasing ease of moving (agro logistics)

(4) Facilitate diversification of cropping pattern → wide market
↳ Eg Horticulture, Technical Textile in Sericulture

(5) Market intel to farmers
Eg ITC Chaupal

Agri-Tech startups can play an important role in doubling farmer income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian agriculture has not transformed production into profitability of farmers ~~for~~ due to ineffective land reforms.

Importance & need of land reforms

- 22% farmers are BPL
- 85% farmers are ~~Bllo~~ small & marginal
- ~~Ac~~ Access to credit due to land availability
- Harness the Benefit of collective farming [eg] FPOs, SHGs.

Role of land digitization of land records

① Access to data for evidence

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based policy for geospatial data

(2) easy to provide ownership to tenants based on digital data.

(3) Prevent abuse of power by locals due to centralised data

(4) Provide Rent regulation would be easy due to effective land titlement.

Steps Taken
- → Modernisation of land records Scheme
- → SVAMITVA
- → Geospatial Data Policy, 2022

Land reforms must be undertaken to ensure "ease of doing agriculture"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian manufacturing sector share in GDP has been stagnant at 16% of GDP since last 30 years.

manufacturing led growth to

(A) Exploit Demographic Dividend

(1) It is labour intensive
Eg Textile sector.

→ 65% pop. <35 years

(2) Less skilled labour required
↳ reduces inequality.

(3) Spillovers for other sector — agriculture through food processing

(4) Green jobs Eg Suryamitras (for solar plant).

(B) Accelerate Economic Growth

(1) Integration in Global value chains (1% integration

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increase economic growth by 105% – NITI Aayog)

(2) Benefits for other sectors
eg → energy, automobile

(3) Boost to MSMEs – contribute 30% to GDP

(4) Increase export potential of India

(5) Virtuous cycle of economy

manufacturing → more jobs → more demand → more growth & investment → manufacturing

Steps Taken
- PLI scheme, Make in India
- ~~FDI~~ FTA, Insolvency & Bankruptcy code.
- Investor Facilitation cell, FDI. NIPAM

India needs to walk on 2 legs on skilled services & labour intensive manufacturing for harnessing demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is 7th most vulnerable to climate change (climate change Risk Index)

Risk of Natural hazards from climate change to coastal communities

① Intense cyclones Eg Bipajoy, ~~Alphan~~ Amphan

② Storm surge events increased
↑ water borne diseases.
↳ degradation of agricultural lands

③ Sea level rise (due to thermal warming of oceans) → Submergence of land.
↳ triggered coastal refugees
Eg Gorumara Islands (Sundarbans)

④ threat to food security & economic livelihood
↳ fisherman community.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to Build resilience of coastal communities

1. Build sea walls ⇒ Garuda Guardians in Indonesia.
2. Increase coastal Bioshields - Mangroves.
3. Adopt Mission Life (nature based solutions), NPCA, ICZM.
4. Empower coastal communities through training
   ⇒ Mangrove Warriors (Nigeria)
5. Insurance coverage against damage
6. Private sector involvement
   ⇒ Adopt a Beach program.

The coastal resilience requires adoption of "whole of society" approach

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India ranks 70/141 in Basel Anti-money laundering Index.
The digital penetration has increased the risk of money laundering.

Means of laundering
- Hawala
- Round Tripping
- Darkweb
- crypto
- Charitable trust

cyber-enabled financial crimes has increased money laundering

Integration
Layering
Placement
Fig: Process

① "Megabyte money" has increased speed of transactions across borders. (Darknet transactions)

② Greater means of laundering money ⇒ cryptocurrency used for extortion.

③ Increased interlinkages between organised crime conglomerates & Terrorist organisation.
⇒ Chakra II operation of CBI.
(Smuggling of animals) -

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Decentralised nature of transactions
↳ low investigative bandwidth
↳ reduces deterrence.

⑤ Increase in financial hubs ⇒ GIFT city in India → misuse of P-NOTES, round tripping.

Ways to address this issue

① Coordination between different investigative ministries ⇒ CBI, ED, SFIO

② cyber proofing & ethical audits regularly to identify risks.

③ Global cooperation ⇒ Tax Info. exchange Agreements.

④ Border security to prevent trafficking

⑤ Administrative measures
⇒ Faceless Assessment of Taxation to reduce tax terrorism.
↳ Project INSIGHT, GAAR → effectively enforced.

The 3E approach of freezing, forfeiting & prosecuting must be employed to tackle this emerging menace.

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The increasing shift from traditional warfare to hybrid warfare requires Indian defence sector to stay ahead of the technology curve.

Need for technology absorption in defence

① Better intelligence ⇒ Mandarin translators (based on LALM model)

② For tracking of suspects & vehicles ⇒ Kloggers deployed by army.

③ Real time monitoring & coordination ⇒ Sarvatra Pehchan software, CCTNS, NATGRID

④ Threat assessment ⇒ Drone feed Analysis

⑤ Border security enhancement ⇒ Responder robots.

⑥ Secure communication of sensitive information ⇒ Quantum key

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Distribution (uses photons).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, there are challenges in this regard

1. Low Defence Budget of India (2% of GDP)
2. Lack of trained personnel
3. Poor R&D in defence sector
4. May require import of critical minerals like Lithium, Cobalt
   ↳ increase imports.
5. Risk to privacy of individuals
   eg in National Facial Recognition System (NAFRS)

Way forward

↳ Increase R&D budget

harness potential of private sector

comprehensive capacity building framework of defence personnel.

The defence sector must be able to adopt the global standards of Technology.

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The North-Eastern region of India has international border with 5 nations & has diverse demography & geography. This has created socio-economic challenges.

Issues faced in development of Trade & Industry in North-East

① Inadequate connectivity with mainland (chicken neck corridor)

② Lack of robust infrastructure
↳ increases logistics cost.

③ cultural diversity has often triggered ethnic conflicts
eg recent Kuki-Meiti conflict
↳ reduces private investment.

④ Inner Line Permit as a roadblock to develop industry

⑤ Regulatory hurdles eg Schedule 5 requires Gram sabha approval
↳ delays & cost overturns

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⑥ China angle – criticised Indian investment in North East.

⑦ Lack of skilled manpower

Measures Taken to tackle it & increase Trade & Industry

① Infrastructural Boost

eg> Regional Connectivity scheme – "no frills airport", Bogibeel Bridge.

② STINER project for investment in S&T.

③ PM-DEVINE for skill development of locals

④ International Cooperation

eg> Kaladan Multimodal Project (Myanmar), MIST (submarine cables).

⑤ Peace Accords eg> with Bodos & Nagas to increase private sector spirits.

The development of North East is essential for regional stability as well as attaining the goals of AMRIT KAAL.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

While 55% of Indian agriculture is rainfed, the climate change & declining groundwater levels (0.3 m p.a. - NASA) calls for micro-irrigation systems.

Impact of climate change & water scarcity on agriculture

1. Monsoonal rhythm has changed
2. Flash droughts & flash floods
   ↳ reduce crop productivity
3. 1°C increase in temperature reduce agricultural productivity by 10-7% (IPCC).
4. Increase in locust & pest attacks
   ↳ contribute to 25% damage to crops.

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Micro - irrigation systems can help in tackling these issues

1. Resource efficiency
   ↳ optimum utilisation of water

2. Prevent soil salinisation & resultant land degradation
   eg in North-West Belt.

3. Reduce virtual water exports of India eg 2lakh litre water used for 100kg of sugarcane

4. Incentivise diversification of crops due to less dependence on rainfall.

5. cost efficient due to optimum land productivity benefits.

6. Tackle the water intensive nature of agriculture - 85% of groundwater is used by agriculture sector.

7. Replenish groundwater levels through harnessing potential of Intercropping.

8. Reduce Eutrophication of rivers

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps Taken by govt. for micro-irrigation promotion

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana [More crop per drop]
- Soil Health Cards, Kisan Credit cards to buy → micro sprinklers, micro-irrigation drip irrigation devices.
- Watershed management Program.

Further steps required

1. Incentivise farmers through ~~costly~~ cost deduction
2. e-Coupal platforms be harnessed for awareness generation
3. Credit availability to small & marginal farmer (>85%)

Thus sustainable agriculture requires sweet synthesis of land productivity & water productivity

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 'ease of moving' is the pre-requisite for 'Ease of Doing Business'. In this regard freight transportation through Indian Railways is of utmost importance

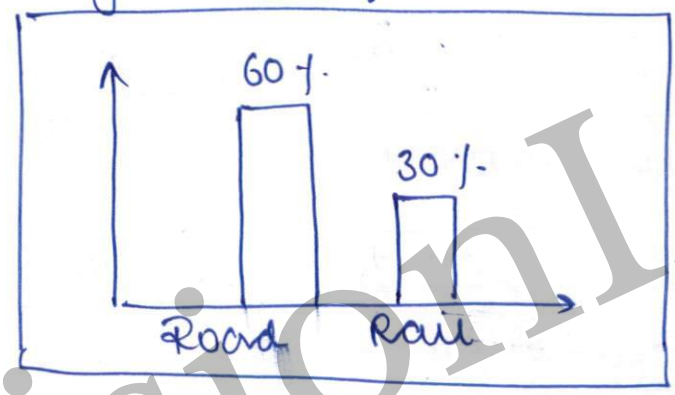

Fig current modal mix in fright transport.

Issues with skewed modal mix

1. Congestion on roads → delay in transportation.
2. Road transportation is costly (current logistics cost is 14% in India)

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③ Environment pollution is more through roadway

Issues with frught Transportation in Indian railways

① Cross subsidisation - 2/3rd of Railway revenues come from Freight sector.

② Lowers operating profits of Railways - <2 %

③ lack of dedicated corridors → increase collision.

Strategies that can be adopted to overcome these issues

① Dedicated Freight Corridors -
- for seamless transportation
- World class Infrastructure -

② Harness the private sector potential in Railways (eg) success of IRCTC.

③ Independent regulator of Railway sector to prevent conflict of Interest.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Agglomeration Economies along the freight corridor for better infrastructure & investment

(5) International cooperation
Eg → Bullet train (Japan)

(6) Multi logistics Parks ~~from~~ for effective Transshipment

Steps Taken
- → Multi modal Logistics parks — & synergis with PLI & NMP
- → E-way Bill
- → Integrated Bridge management System.
- → LHB coaches.

The connectivity revolution through efficient Railway network will help in improving 3C.
- congestion
- Climate

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India ranks 7th in climate change performance Index due to its impressive efforts in Renewable energy sector.

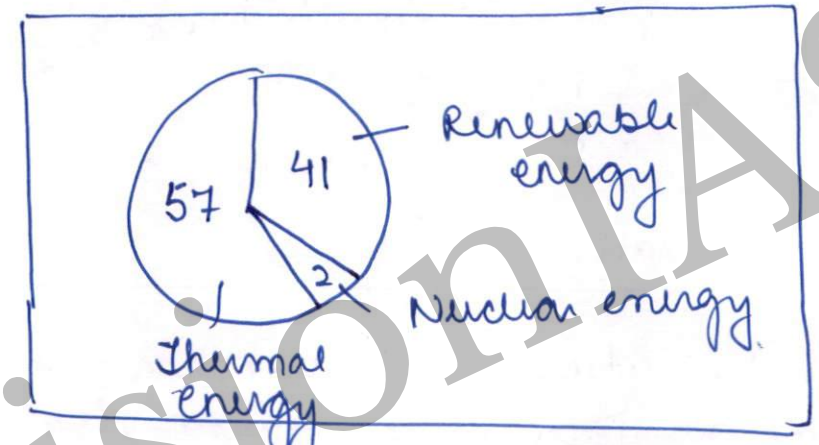

Fig: Installed capacity.

efforts taken by India in Renewable energy sector & become forerunner.

① Infrastructure enhancement.

Eg Solar Parks, wind Parks
(Bhadla) (Brahmanvel)

② Green skills enhance development.

Eg suryamitras, Green Skill

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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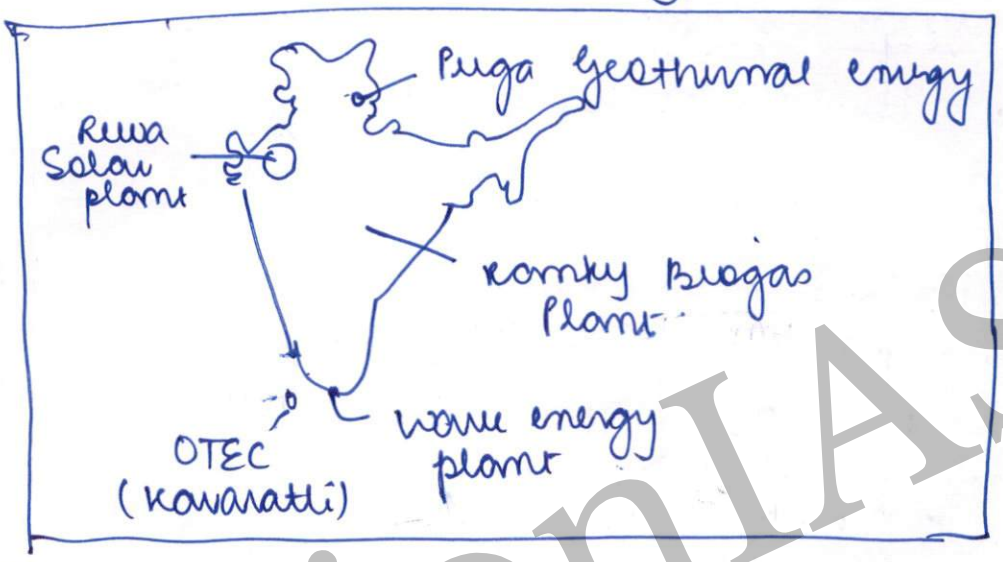
development Program.

③ Incentivise FDI in renewable energy sector [eg] PLI scheme

④ Diversification of modes of Renewable energy generation



⑤ International cooperation in green energy [eg] green energy strategic partnership (Denmark)

⑥ Create innovative mechanisms for fund generation through creating carbon market (PAT, Escerts)

⑦ International leadership through

Global Biofuel Alliance (G20)

ISA
- World Solar Bank
- Solar X Grand Challenge.
- OSOWOG.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However there are certain issues with this transition to green energy

1. Social cost → job loss in thermal sector
2. Technological issues (eg) solar wafers imported from china
3. Climate finance - India needs $10 trillion to become net zero by 2030.
4. Lack of skilled manpower.
5. Lack of energy storage system, e-waste

The way forward lies in

- slow transition to prevent disruption of economy
- Manufacturing potential through FDI & R&D
- Skill, reskill & upskill of labour.

The Green energy transition will help India in solving the energy trilemma

- energy security
- sustainability
- self reliance (↓ imports)

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector is responsible for 30% of GHG emissions, primarily attributed to fertiliser & pesticide.

Impact of agricultural runoff contributing to environmental pollution

① Pollution of rivers due to eutrophication
- 1.1 → reduce O_2 levels of water
- 1.2 → coral bleaching due to acidification
- 1.3 → Adverse impact on biodiversity

② Ground water pollution due to seepage of fertilisers ~~int~~ underground.
↳ increase contaminants.

Fact file
① >45% urea imports
② NPK ratio = 7:3:1 (4:2:1 - ideal)

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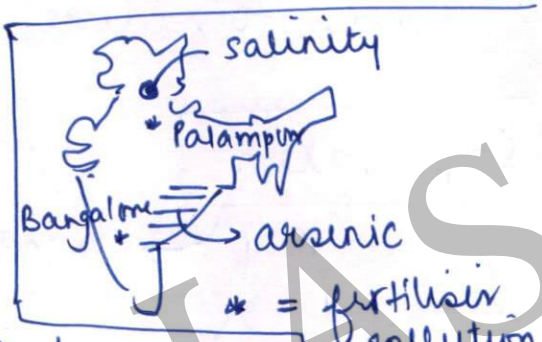
③ Nitrogenous fertilisers are volatile & contribute to GHG

④ Increase in invasive alien species → impact ecosystem integrity.

⑤ Soil pollution & reduces land productivity



Further, it also has health impacts

→ Blue Baby Syndrome.

→ Bioaccumulation of contaminants in food chain

Measures required to mitigate the impact on environment

① R. Promote natural farming & reduced used of chemical fertilisers

② Resource efficiency — through soil health cards

③ ~~So~~ Nano fertilisers → less fertilisir pollution
↓
more productivity.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Fertiliser Development & Promotion Body - evidence based policy

(5) Pesticide Management Bill must be passed for institutionalisation of sector.

(6) Agro-ecological balance - cropping pattern according to agro-climatic zones to reduce pest attacks

Steps Taken

- National Mission on Natural farming
- PM-PRANAM - responsible use of pesticides & fertilisers.
- PGS scheme for organic farming

The sustainable, viable & profitable agriculture requires farmers to be turned into agri-preneurs.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayan states have become a hotbed for disasters due to exceeding the carrying capacity of the hilly area.

carrying capacity breached due to tourist influx

- construction of roads
- tunnels in sensitive slopes
- cars & traffic on hilly roads
- pollution increase.

Increase in man-made disasters due to tourist influx & ecosystem destruction

① Increased landslides due to

- Tunnel collapse eg Silkyara Barkot Tunnel collapse (Uttrakhand)

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- weakening of slopes & rocks
  ↳ triggering downslope movement
  eg Badrinath (Uttrakhand)

(2) Cloudbursts have increased
- eg Kidarnath (2013)
  ↳ due to increase in ~~global~~ regional temperature as a result of higher footprint.

(3) Incidents of GLOFs have risen due to damage to ecosystem.
eg - Chorabari glacier (2013)
- Lusta South Lonak (Sikkim) in 2023.

(4) Avalanches have risen as a result of construction in snowlands
eg recently in Gangtok (2023)

Measures required to prevent such disasters & promote sustainable Tourism

(1) Hazard zonation mapping of hilly areas → for better planning

(2) Technology be harnessed for prevention eg Doppler radars

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Adopt the Bhutan model of "High value, Low volume" tourism.

(4) eco-aware tourism be promoted
↳ sustainable attitude of tourists.

(5) Multi-hazard conceptualisation
↳ risk of multiple hazards to plan construction.

(6) Empower local communities through EIA, SIA

(7) Greater academic linkages (eg Himalayan universities Consortium for R&D in the area & mapping the sensitive zones.

The geographical marvel, Himalayas, & must be protected before it reaches the tipping points. Sustainable Tourism is the way forward.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's resident filing of IPRs is merely 44%, though it has increased over time. The issue lies in regulatory & administrative challenges.

Laws related to IPRs in India
- → Copyrights Act 1967
- → GI Act 1999
- → Trademarks Act
- → Patent Act 2005
- → Protection of Plant Varieties & Farmer Rights Act 2001.

However, there are numerous challenges

Enforcement

① Inadequate data availability

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of Traditional knowledge.

② High Biopiracy rate due to lack of coordination between ministries.

③ Global challenges & hurdles
eg Strict IPR regimes in West.

Regulatory

① Lack of trained personnel for investigation eg inability to effectively investigate evergreening under Section 3(d) of Patent Act.

② Political interference in autonomous functioning of regulators

③ multiple regulatory bodies – GEAC, Environment ministry, MoC&I (commerce)

Administrative

① Poor culture of IPR filing leads to administrative apathy.

② Infrastructure gaps.

③ Lack of advanced technology with the public officials

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, India has taken numerous steps to promote & enforce IPR

1. Recent amendments in Biological diversities Act, 2002 - empower local & indigenous knowledge.
   ↳ "Benefit Sharing" principle.

2. NIPAM for IPR related awareness

3. TKDL (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library) - record

4. Nativo Sovereign Patent Fund established for increasing IPR investment.

5. International cooperation
   eg ⇒ Patent Prosecution Highway (with Japan)

The IPR regime must be robust to balance commercial interests along with ~~to~~ interests of indigenous knowledge holders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Recently, Inter-Services organisation Act was passed by Parliament to create Integrated Theatre Command.

current status

- 1 Strategic Forces Command
- 1 Integrated Command (Andaman & Nicobar)

Benefits of Theatrisation of Commands for integration & rationalisation

GREATER INTEGRATION

① Coordination between tri-services for effective defence.
↳ This was lacking as seen in 1962 war.

② Resource optimisation between

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army, Navy & Airforce.
↳ reduce costs due to overlapping.

③ Early & timely execution of orders & mobility of personnel due to cohesiveness & better chain of command.

④ Needed in the 2.5 front war (Ex- CDS Bipin Rawat)

⑤ The Hybrid warfare requires collective action from land, air & water.

⑥ Better determination of Technological needs & equipments required.

RATIONALISATION OF RESOURCES & MANPOWER

① Tri services exercise – skills of all 3 services to manpower.

② Coordination would reduce unplanned increase ~~in~~ of manpower in 1 force at the cost of other.

③ Prevent duplication & overlap of equipments & Infrastructure

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However, there are certain challenges in creating Theatre commands.

① Huge resource requirement initially (India's defence Budget is merely 2% of GDP)

② Requires adequate data & robust infrastructure for planned.

③ May lead to dominance of the head of command → impact work culture.

④ Land aquisition issues & issues to local population, eg Tribals in Andaman.

Way forward lies in

① Coordination between all 3 services & Defence, finance ministry.

② Cost-Benefit Analysis of Theatrical commands.

③ Carving a National Security Doctrine.

Shekatkar Committee & Kargil committee recommendations must be thoroughly reviewed before setting up theatre commands.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India shares a long border with International boundary which has proven to be a hydra headed challenge in the backdrop of less developed border villages.

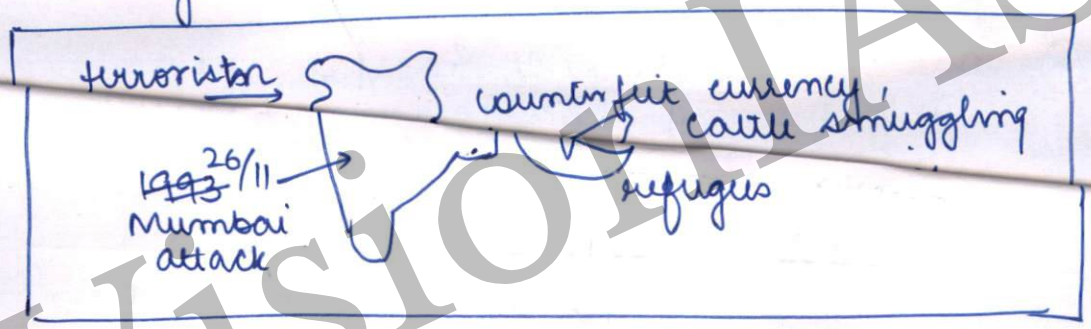

Fig Border areas & challenges.

Border villages must be developed geographically

① Prevent illegal ~~refugees~~ immigrants from entering through porous riverine borders of Bangladesh.

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② Prevent smuggling of goods.
eg > 2 Crore cattles smuggled across Bangladesh

③ India lies in the drug transit corridor
Golden Triangle (South-east)
Golden ~~Quadrilateral~~ crescent (West & South Asia)

④ Pakistan's state sponsored terrorism exploits the undemarcated territories → terrorists enter border villages.
↳ eg recent attacks in Rajsi, Kathua.

⑤ Coastal surveillance to prevent illegal entry eg during 26/11 attack.

Internal security

① Villagers used as Overground workers due to development deficit

② Increase # in development brings harmony & reduces radicalisation
eg terror attacks in J&K reduced.

③ Political empowerment of border villages increase local self govt. & region based policies

④ Reduce escalation of conflicts due to ethnic ties across borders eg seen in

Kuki-Meitei conflict in Manipur.

(5) Increases social capital & education
↳ prevents propaganda.

Measures taken by govt

(A) For physical security

① CIMBS — Thermal Imaging devices, Floating posts, Fencing

② Integrated Check Post (IP) along Bangladesh border)

③ Responder Robots, DSDBO road.

(B) For facilities in village border

① Vibrant Villages program along western border.

② Nai Udaan, Nai Manzil, Padho Pradesh → more educated border villages.

③ Socio-economic development

- Bogibeel bridge, STINER (North East)
- Sagarmala → Coastal communities development
- Back to Villages program (J&K)

Thus robust border management is essential for internal as well as external security of India

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL

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